BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

SUBSCRIPTION.

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Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and inserted under the *Special Notice* head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every insertion.

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Only short notices will be admitted to the Local Column, at the following rates:

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Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

May, 31, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON OWNERS.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL.

Astounding Developments.

SANDERS AND CLAY UNDOUBTEDLY IMPLICATED.

John C. Breckinridge Indicted for Treason.

THE BILL AGAINST DAVIS

FROM KIRBY SMITHDOM.

A BATTLE IN TEXAS.

THE FEDERALS DEFEATED.

General News.

[The following dispatch was received by us at a late hour last night —ED.]

TO COTTON OWNERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Progress.]

WILMINGTON, May 30, 1865.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that any person may purchase Cotton, provided one-fourth be turned over to Government before shipment North. No abandoned or contraband property to be purchased Other products than Cotton can be purchased and shipped by all.

We are in receipt of Northern papers of the 27th inst., and this morning lay their contents before our readers in advance of the mails:

THE TRIAL.

The proceedings of the 26th, in the trial of the assassination conspirators were equally as interesting as those of preceding days, and the court room was again crowded by curious auditors, and several witnesses for both the prosecution and the defence were examined.

For the defence, Rev. Fathers Lanahan and Young, Roman Catholic priests, and others, testified that Mrs. Surratt had the reputation of being a Christian woman, and that they could not remember ever having heard her express disloyal sentiments.

Mr. Maulsby, brother-in law of O'Laughlin, testified that the latter and Booth were schoolfellows, and that when O'Laughlin learned the officers were in search of him he did not endeavor to escape, but gave himself up voluntarily. Maulsby said O'Laughlin was in the rebel army between 1861 and 1862.

The defence also produced several witnesses for the purpose of discrediting previous testimony prejudicial to Dr. Mudd, introduced by the Government.

For the prosecution, William Chamberlain, at one time a clerk in the rebel War Department, testified that he was well acquainted with the handwriting of John A. Campbell, formerly rebel Assistant Secretary of War, and Colonel Harrison, the private secretary of Jefferson Davis, and that he identified their indorsements on the communication to Davis of one Lieutenant Alston, which was introduced in Court on last Monday. In this communication Alston offers himself to Davis for secret service, to "rid the country of its deadliest enemies."

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865 NO. 170.

Henry Finegan, of Boston, Mass., and formerly an officer in the Federal army, testified as follows:

Q. State if in the month of February last you were in Montreal, Canada? A. I was, and remained there eleven days.

Q Did you while there make the acquaintance of George N. Sanders, Wm. Cleary, and others of that circle? A. I did not make their acquaintance personally; I knew them very well by sight; I saw them at St. Lawrence Hall and various other public places in Montreal.

Q Did you see Jacob Thompson or Beverly Tucker there? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. State whether on one occasion in the month of February you heard a conversation between George N. Sanders and Wm. Cleary; if so, state what was said and where it occurred. A. I did; the conversation I heard took place at St. Lawrence Hall in the evening; I am not certain whether it was the 14th or 15th of February; I was sitting in a chair as George N. Sanders and Wm. Cleary walked in at the door; they stopped about ten feet from me; I heard Cleary say, "I suppose they are getting ready for the inauguration of Lincoln next month;" Sanders said, "Yes; but if the boys only have luck Lincoln will not trouble them much longer;" Cleary said, "Is everything well?" Sanders replied, "Oh yes, Booth is boosing the job."

Additional witnesses were introduced to show the fiendish treatment which imprisoned national soldiers received from their rebel keepers.—Charles Sweeney, who was a prisoner at Richmond and Andersonville, testified that General Howell Cobb said on one occasion that the graveyard at the latter place was large enough to hold all the men in the stockade, and that they intended to starve them to death. Cobb also said that if the rebels caught President Lincoln they would hang him.

BRECKINRIDGE INDICTED.

A Washington dispatch says a bill of indictment for high treason has been found by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia against John C. Breckinridge.

THE BILL AGAINST DAVIS.

The indictment found by the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against Jefferson Davis recites that Jefferson Davis, late of the county of Henrico, in the State of Virginia, being an inhabitant of and resident within and owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States, wickedly devising and intending to disturb the peace and to subvert the government of the said United States, to stir, move and excite rebellion, insurrection and war against the United States, on the 1st day of June, 1864, at the county of Henrico aforesaid, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, did compass, levy and carry on war and rebellion against the United States, for the subversion of the Government, in the District of Columbia aforesaid, and being leagued in conspiracy with a large number of insurgents, and being the leader and commander-in-chief of said insurgents, did march and proceed to invade the said county of Washington, and then and there, on the 12th day of July, 1864, did make war upon a certain fort called Stevens, did kill and wound a large number of said troops of the United States, contrary to the duty of his said allegiance and fidelity to the United States.

The above is the substance of the indictment, omitting the verbage, which extends to a great length.

KIRBY SMITH STILL ON THE RAMPAGE

Reports from New Orleans state that Colonel Sprague, of General Pope's staff, who has recently returned from a conference with General Kirby Smith, was unsuccessful in his negotiations. The Lee and Johnston terms were offered to Smith for the surrender of his Trans-Mississippi army; but, though it is said he was disposed to accept them and give up further contest, nothing decisive could be accomplished, owing to the the rebel Gens. Parsons and Shelby demanding amnesty for themselves. If they are not granted this they propose to join Maximilian. The rebel Trans-Mississippi troops are reported to be deserting rapidly. A number of cotton laden boats are up Red river, waiting permission to come out into the Mississippi.

A BATTLE IN TEXAS.

On the 12th inst., a fight occourred. One account locates it near the old Palo Alto battle field, and another at Beco del Chico Pass—between a detachment of national troops under Colonel Barrett and the rebels under General Slaughter, in which the latter were at first driven twenty miles towards Brownsville, Texas. The rebels, however, received reinforcements, and Colonel Barrett was compelled to retreat to Brases, losing seventy-twe men in killed, wounded and missing. The rebels fired into a French steamer which was moving up the Rio Grande, during the contest, and drove her back down the river.

GENERAL NEWS.

The following is from Washington letters in the *Herald*:

JEFF. DAVIS' MANACLES.

The story that Jeff. Davis had been manacled is not correct. He is confined in a casemate in Fortress Monroe, fitted up for the purpose, comprising two rooms. There is a guard in the room with him constantly, but he is not manacled or his movements within his dungeon any way restricted.

CAPTURE OF GOV. LETCHER, OF VA.

Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, was captured by a detachment of the Twenty-second and Fifth New York cavalry, under the command of Major Moore, Aid-de-Camp on Gen. Torbert's staff. They left Winchester on the morning of the 17th and arrived at Staunton on the evening of the 19th, at seven o'clock. An additional detail was made by Gen. Duvall of one hundred and fifty of the Fifth New York cavalry At three A. M. of the 19th they started for Lexington, and arrested Letcher about four o'clock in the morning. They had orders to arrest Extra Billy Smith also, but were three days too late. Letcher said he did not see why he should be arrested, and said if the Secretary of War had sent him notice that he wanted to see him he would have come along. Major Moore told him that mail arrangements were not very perfect in the valley, and therefore the other method of securing his presence was considered preferable.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

New amnesty proclamation was on the 26th, again before the Cabinet for consideration. The terms are now very nearly settled, and it is understood that it will be promulgated in a few days.

RELEASE OF REBEL PRISONERS.

The rebel prisoners who come within the terms of the Amnesty act are being gradually released, upon taking the oath of allegiance.

ALL THE UNION PRISONERS OF WAR RECOVERED.

The Union prisoners delivered at Jacksonville, Fla., complete the recovery of all Union prisoners, as far as is known, and it is not believed that any are now held in Texas.

THE STONEWALL.

The following semi-official statement is made in connection with the authorised announcement of the fact that the insurgent ram Stonewall has unconditionally surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Havana, viz: The conduct of those authorities upon the occasion was judicious, dignified and in entire conformity with amity towards the United States.—Any momentary distrust, which may have heretofore been entertained as to the decision of the Captain General of Cuba in the matter has thus been disposed of satisfactorily.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. DUVALL AT STAUNTON, VA.

An attempt was made, on the evening of the 18th inst., to assassinate General Duvall, who is in command at Staunton, Va. He was just bidding farewell to a lady whom he had been visiting. The door into the back yard was open, and just as he was shaking hands with the lady a shot was fired, and the ball passed between them, fortunately hitting neither. An immediate search was made, but the miscreants escaped. Such was the feeling among the soldiers, that if the shot had taken effect the whole town would have been destroyed.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S BODY GUARD.

The Union Light Guard, commanded by Lieutenant Jamieson, who formerly performed the duty of body guard to President Lincoln, will, it is understood, be retained for the same service to President Johnson.

GENERAL RAWLINS SERENADED.

Major General John A. Rawlins, General Grant's chief of staff, was honored, at his residence in Georgetown, by an unexpected visit and serenade from a portion of the old Army of the Tennessee.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

General Sherman is offered the choice of Cincinnatti, Louisville, Nashville or St. Louis, in which to establish his future headquarters.

WHAT SOLDIERS ARE ENTITLED TO BOUNTY.

The following extract from a circular of the Paymaster General, dated May 20, is important:

Under section four, act of March 3, 1865, to entitle a soldier to bounty, the wound for which may be discharged must be a direct result or necessary incident of his military service. It must be in the line of his duty as a soldier, not in the peaceful occupation of a citizen. The wounds for which bounty is provided must be the consequence of hostilities actually going on at the time.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

Major General Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, has made the following appointments of State commissioners, under act organizing the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, &c.:

Virginia—Captain O. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster.

North Carolina—Horace James.

South Carolina and Georgia—Major General Rufus Saxton.

Alabama—Major T. W. Osborn.

Mississippi—Major E. Whittlesey.

Louisiana—Chaplain Jas. W. Conway.

Missouri and Arkansas—Brigadier General J. W. Sprague.

Kentucky and Tennessee—Brigadier General Fiske.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ORLEANS.

An effort is being made by prominent parties here from New Orleans to have restored entirely the supremacy of the civil over the military authorities there, leaving the military to interfere only when called upon by the civil officers.

FROM THE DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON.

A private despatch dated at Burkesville, Va, was received yesterday from one of the party who accompanied Mr. Holden to Washington, announcing their arrival there all in fine spirits. They may be expected to arrive in Raleigh to-day.

We are requested to state that there will be religious services to-morrow (Thursday), commencing at ten o'clock.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GRANVILLE COUNTY.

YOU ARE AWARE THAT A SHORT TIME SINCE I was charged with stealing a mule, and sent to Raleigh for trial. The charges have been investigated by Gen. Heath, and found to be false. I was honorably acquitted. I was also charged with disloyalty, but this charge, like the other, was decided to be untrue.

Very respectfully,

May 31-1w* GEO. B. THOMASON.

GILLMORE vs. MAGRATH.

Before skedaddling for parts unknown, Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina, issued the following modest proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA, May 2, 1865.

To the People of the State of South Carolina:

The surrender of the army under the command of Gen. Lee, in Virginia, has been followed by the surrender of the army under the command of Gen. Johnston, in North Carolina. To these armies South Carolina has contributed, with very inconsiderable exceptions, her entire male population. The brave men in these armies who have survived the bloody war of the past four years, are now returning home as prisoners of war on their parole, and unable again to take up their arms until the conditions have been performed upon which their captivity [illegible] terminated.

The Government of the Confeder[illegible], in the creation of which South Carolina [illegible] with her sister States, has suspended its civil and military authority, and the high duty of providing measures for the welfare of its citizens, by a stern necessity, has been devolved upon the government of the State.

In this unexpected termination of the active powers of government, in peace and in war, which South Carolina granted to the common government of the Confederate States, circumstances have rendered the condition of this State one of peculiar embarrassment. Deeply suffering from the consequences of the war in many respects, in none is that suffering more peculiarly trying than in the misery which now affects a considerable portion of its population; which threatens a large portion, and may involve the whole of it in the suffering which want, approaching starvation, has produced and will produce. The large supplies contributed to the support of the armies of the Confederation had been given at a time when abundance enabled the population to bear its withdrawal without aggravated suffering. But the great destruction of means of subsistence at the present time, and the difficulties of securing it in the future by the next crop, had, even before the reverse which befell the armies of the Confederation, satisfied all that it would be impossible to part with the supplies which had been gathered for the armies, without destroying the support of the population in many portions of the State. And attempts were made to inform the authorities of the Confederate Government, that not only the apprehension but the certainty of evil consequences would prevent the removal of all such supplies.

With the dissolution of the armies of the Confederation, the necessity for these supplies has ceased; with the removal of that necessity arises the stronger obligation upon the authorities of the State. To that end, therefore, it is now declared that all subsistence stores and property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State, should be turned over to and accounted for by the agents of the State appointed for that purpose. The subsistence and other stores to be used for the relief of the people of the State, and the other property of whatever kind to be held for the common benefit of the State, and subject to such distribution as may be hereafter determined upon by the proper authorities of the State.

It will be recognized as a duty in the highest degree obligatory upon the agents of the State who will receive these supplies, to provide out of them freely to the soldiers of this or any other State passing through our limits who may need them. Subject to this claim, all such supplies will be held for the purpose of furnishing subsistence and support to the thousands who, in different parts of the State, are now destitute and in want of food, and whose suffering can only be alleviated by this disposition of these supplies.

By the Governor, A. G. MAGRATH.

Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lieut. Col. and A. D. C.

Gen. Gillmore, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the South, doubting the jurisdiction of the fugitive Governor, has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 14, '65.

General Orders, No. 63.

1. The proclamation of A. G. Magrath, styling himself Governor of South Carolina, dated at headquarters Columbia, S. C., May 2, 1865, declaring that all subsistence stores and the property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State should be turned over and accounted for by the agents of the State appointed for that purpose, and directing that the subsistence and other stores shall be used for the relief of the people of the State; and the proclamation of Joseph E. Brown, styling himself Governor of Georgia, dated at the capital of that State on the 3d day of May, 1865, requiring the officers and members of the General Assembly to meet in extraordinary session at the capitol in Milledgeville on Monday, the 22d day of May 1865; and the proclamation of A. K. Allison, styling himself Acting Governor of Florida, dated at Tallahassee on the the 8th day of April, 1865, giving notice and direction that an election will be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1865, for Governor of the State of Florida, are, each and all of them, declared null and void, it having becoming known to me, from trustworthy information, that the aforesaid A. G. Magrath, Joseph E. Brown and A. K. Allison, are disloyal to the United States, having committed sundry and divers acts of treason against the same, in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort; the persons and peoples, to whom the proclamations hereinabove referred to have been respectively addressed, are therefore enjoined and commanded to give no heed whatever thereto, or to any orders, proclamations, commissions, or commands, emanating from persons claiming the right to exercise the functions and authority of Governor in either of the States of South Carolina, Georgia or Florida, unless the same shall have been promulgated by the advice or consent of the United States authorities.

2. The policy and wishes of the General Government toward the people of these States, and the method which should be pursued by them in resuming or assuming the exercise of their political rights, will doubtless be made known at an early day.

It is deemed sufficient, meanwhile, to announce that the people of the black race are free citizens of the United States, that it is the fixed intention of a wise and beneficient government to protect them in the enjoyment of their freedom and the fruits of their industry, and that it is the manifest and binding duty of all citizens, whites as well as blacks, to make such arrangements and agreements among themselves, for compensated labor, as shall be mutually advantageous to all parties. Neither idleness nor vagrancy will be tolerated, and the government will not extend pecuniary aid to any persons, whether white or black, who are unwilling to help themselves.

3. District and post commanders throughout this department will at once cause this order to be circulated far and wide, by special couriers or otherwise, and will take such steps to secure its enforcement as may by them be deemed necessary.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED BY

E. A. WHITAKER.

Grocer and Dealer in Provisions.

RALEIGH, MAY 31st, 1865.

FLOUR—Family	$14@15	POTATOES—Irish bbl	8@9
Superfine	11@12	ONIONS—Bushel	4
CORN—Per bush	1,00@1,25	CHICKENS—	25@30
BACON—Per lb	20@25	BEEF—	15
LARD—	30@35	LAMB—	15@20
BUTTER—	40@50	MEAL—	1,40@1,50
EGGS—	40@50	COFFEE—	60@75
CHEESE—	50	SUGAR—Crushed	50
APPLES—Dried	20@25	Brown	30@40
PEACHES—Dried	25@30		

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED THE necessary permit from the military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD. This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provisions, stocks, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall, whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great public measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partizan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the RALEIGH RECORD will please call at our office in the old *Register* building, near the Court-House, and opposite the Yarborough Hotel, to give us their names.

TERMS: Single copy 10 cents; for three months $3,00; for six months $5,00; news dealers $5,00 per hundred copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS: One square for each insertion $1,00. A liberal deduction will be made for advertising by the month or the year.

☞ The first number of this paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,
N. B. COBB.

Raleigh, N. C., May 31st, 1865-tf

H. MAHLER,

Fayetteville St.,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURER OF

JEWELRY AND ENGRAVER.

☞ Cash Paid for old Gold and Silver. ☜

May 31-tf

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS'

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER SALOON,

McKimmon's Store, One Door from Morgan Street, on Fayetteville.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LADIES.

May 31-tf

ANNIVERSARY

CONCERT AND EXHIBITION.

THE CHILDREN

OF THE

Raleigh Baptist Sabbath School

WILL GIVE THEIR ANNUAL CONCERT AND Exhibition at the Baptist Church, this (Wednesday) night, commencing at eight o'clock. The exercises will consist of SUNDAY SCHOOL SONGS, SPEECHES and DIALOGUES.

Admission 50 cents.

Tickets can be obtained at Pescud's Drug Store.

May 31-1t

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE CORNER OF WILMINGTON and Hargett Streets, a large Sorrel Horse. Has "U. S. C." and "H." marked on the left shoulder, and has a roached mane and forelock. Any one returning the animal to me, or leaving information at my store, third door below Hargett on Fayetteville street, that will lead to the whereabouts of the Horse, or the arrest of the thief, will be paid the above reward.

May 31-2t CHARLES A. SHEPHERD.

GEO. W. DILL,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT.

And Agent for Murray's North Carolina Steamship Line to Newbern and Morehead City, N. C.

*** Special attention paid to the shipment and sale of Naval Stores and Cotton. Cash advancements made on consignments. GEO. W. DILL.

May 29-dtf

THE AMERICA NEWS COMPANY,

119 and 121 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

BOOKS, MACAZINES, NEWSPAPERS & STATIONERY,

Solicit orders from News Agents, Sutlers and others.

Our facilities are better than those of any other house and as we take whole editions of the

LEADING WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES,

Our prices are the lowest. Send us your orders or send for our Trade List.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Nos. 119 AND 121 NASSAU STREETS,
NEW YORK.

May 29-eod5t

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

☞See First Page for Latest News.☜

Andrew Johnson on Negro Suffrage--Sensible to the Last.

We have not hesitated to declare our gratification at the freedom of the negro, and to express the opinion that the people of North Carolina would ratify, at the ballot box, the proclamation of the President, and the order of General Schofield issued in pursuance thereof. We are glad that the negro is free on his own account, and we are glad on our own account. We believe as did our great and good Gaston, that African slavery is a curse to any people—that it destroys the energies of the non-slaveholding whites, keeps them in ignorance and retards the development of the resources of the country—and that the sooner a people who have it get clear of it, the better. The negro is free in North Carolina, and if we had it in our power to enslave [illegible] again we would not do it. Whether his freedom will better his condition or not is a problem which he has got to work out; but so sure are we that the white masses are to be elevated—that a new field of moral and intellectual culture, as well as material prosperity is to be opened up to them by the inauguration of Free Labor—that we would not restore him to his former *status* if in our power to do so.

But is the negro, now being free, entitled to other privileges and advantages of citizenship at this time? We think not. He is ignorant and improvident, generally, and entirely and wholly incapable of the exercise of the right of suffrage if offered him. We do not say that he may not so elevate and improve himself by education and the acquirement of substance as to lay claim to the right to vote, or that the boon will be refused when he shall show that he can use it judiciously and intelligibly; but to give it to him now would be doing him a great wrong, for such a course would create predjudices between the two races, especially in the heart of the whites against the blacks, that would never exist if the whole matter be left to regulate itself.

Some radical men from the North insist that the negro has as much right to vote as anybody, and want the General Government to give the recently freed blacks the right of suffrage. But we are glad to be able to assure our people that the General Government does not mean to do any such thing, for the President takes the same view of the subject that most of us at the South do. In a speech delivered on Thursday of last week, he distinctly took the position that the question of negro suffrage was one that should be left to the States. The Baltimore *American* of the 26th says:

"In an address delivered on Thursday to a delegation who waited upon him, President Johnson said that he was in favor of leaving the question of negro suffrage to the decision of the loyal white residents of the South."

This gives us to understand precisely what ANDREW JOHNSON's position is on this subject, and we doubt not but his views will become the policy of the Government. The General Government does not attempt to interfere with the matter of suffrage in the States of New York or Ohio, and we trust that it will not assume to control it in North Carolina. In Ohio the negro can only vote where it is shown that the white blood predominates, and so in that State, though there are many radical abolitionists, the right of suffrage is given to the white man and denied to the negro. If then these extremists want and desire to elevate the negro to political equality with the white man, they will find vast fields in the North, where he has been free for many years, for the exercise of their benevolence and philanthrophy. We have taken care of the negro as a slave, and if the General Government will let us alone we have no doubt of our ability to take care of him as a freedman. Free or slave, the negro belongs to an inferior race; but as a freedman, we think he will be as kindly treated and have quite as many privileges extended him here as in most of the States of the North—in some of which the poor, unfortunate creature finds no rest for the sole of his foot. That class of Northern people that desire to elevate the freed blacks at once to social and political equality with the whites of the South, is composed of a small body of fanatics that have no influence with or control over the Government, and whose chief aim and end is to keep up an eternal agitation over the negro question. But ANDREW JOHNSON, the Jackson of this revolution, will not so far humble the people of the South as to force negro suffrage upon them without their having a voice in the matter. He will so far recognise the rights of the States as to allow us in the South the right, as well as those of the North, to regulate the matter of suffrage for ourselves: and if the time should ever arrive when the white masses in North Carolina shall think that the negro is entitled to the right of suffrage, and can appreciate it, he will have it; but not till then. *At present we are sure that there is not a single man in the State in favor of allowing him to vote;* and any attempt on the part of the General Government to force it upon us would seriously interfere with that fraternal, sympathetic affection so necessary between the people of the different States and sections, to secure a Union of hearts as well as a Union of States.

We insist that the freed negro be treated with kindness, justice, and charity. He is weak while the white man is strong, and every principle of humanity and christianity appeals to the stronger to help the weaker race; and if the *philanthropists* will only let the negro alone, now that he is free, his former owner and the whites of the South generally will render his condition quite as good as that of the laboring classes in any other country. If the negro performs his duty, and is satisfied with his inferior condition, he may remain here and prosper; but if, under the hallucinations created by his professed singing and praying white friends, he puts on airs and aspires to social and political equality, he will soon find that this country is no place for him, and that those who would have been his best friends will drive him away because he is not capable of competing with their superior thrift and energy.

We want labor to develop the resources of this country, and the negro is suited to our wants; [illegible] the white men, the Anglo Saxon, will govern this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and the negro, Indian, and other inferior and mongrel races must be content with such subordinate position and inferior privileges as the superior race may see fit to award them.

We thank the President for thus making his position known on the subject of negro suffrage; for there are demagogues and fanatics in the South as well as in the North, who are ready to drag the dead carcass of the negro again before the people of this country, even though the disgusting exhibition should be followed by another carnival of blood and death.

If the negro will go to work and cultivate habits of industry, virtue, and morality, the people of the South are prepared to extend him all the privileges and treat him with all the consideration that free negroes are entitled to—to show him as much favor and be as generous to him as the whites of other sections are—but we are no more ready to place him on a social footing with ourselves than are the white people of the North; and we know that the gulf that separates the two races in Boston, New York, and Cincinnati, is as wide as that which separates heaven from hell.

If any of the brethren desire to know our position regarding negro suffrage, we have only to say that it is the same as that of President JOHNSON, given above.

Union Meeting in Montgomery.

We learn there is to be a Union Meeting at Troy, in Montgomery county, next Saturday.—There has ever been a strong Union feeling in Richmond, Moore and Montgomery counties, and we hope the loyal people of those counties will assemble and take counsel of one another as to their duty in the trying ordeal through which we are passing. Like other sections of the State they were tyrannised over last summer, and some of the best peace men in the State were defeated in those counties by the Secessionists, but we knew the hearts of the people of that section to be true, and we predict that they will not be behind those of other counties in the work of reorganization

And now that they can vote without the fear of conscript officers, we appeal to them to select their best men to represent them in the State and National councils. They will soon be called on to elect a Governor, delegates to a Convention, members to a State Legislature and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, and if ever there was a time when the best talent of the country was required, the present is the time.—Let the loyal men of those counties, and of the entire State, select men for office who were true to them during the trying times of last summer, and they may be assured that their interests will be taken care of. Wolves in the habilaments of the sheep will appear for the suffrage of the honest, loyal masses, but we trust that none such will find favor, for with such men in office we shall have no peace, security or prosperity.

We have no fears for Moore, Montgomery and Richmond.

Sword Presentation.

A sword is to be presented to Major General Kilpatrick, at Lexington, on Saturday next, by the Cavalry command that have done such gallant service under that dashing leader. We return our thanks for a kind invitation to be present on the interesting occasion, but as we have promised to address the Union people of New Hill District, in this county, on that day, we are compelled to forego the pleasure of being at Lexington. The *Progress* shall be represented, however, and that by a member of the editorial corps.

A special train, for the accommodation of guests, will leave Raleigh at 6 A. M on Saturday, and if any of our friends desire to visit the Cavalry command and witness the interesting ceremony of the presentation, they will please call on us at once, and we will explain particulars. The excursion will, no doubt, be a most pleasant and agreeable one.

Though we cannot visit the Headquarters of the Cavalry command to witness this deserved tribute to the intrepid and dashing Kilpatrick, we shall endeavor to do so at an early day.

Day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer.

Thursday the first day of June having been set apart as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, by the President of the United States, Col. Granger, commandant of the post, has issued an order suspending all business within the limits of the command during the forenoon of that day. We trust that all persons will close their places of business, and observe the day in a proper and becoming manner. We suppose, of course, that all our places of public worship will be open on the occasion.

We give below the order of Col. Granger referred to:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
May 30th, 1865.

Thursday, the first of June, having been appointed by the President as a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer, all business will be suspended within the limits of this Post in the forenoon of that day.

G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Comd'g Post.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.—By advertisement in this paper, it will be seen that Rev. J. D. Hufham and Rev. N. B. Cobb propose to start a daily paper, in this city, on Thursday next, bearing the above title. Mr. Hufham has for some years past had the editorial management of the *Biblical Recorder*, a religious paper devoted to the interests of the Baptist denomination in North Carolina.

The more the merrier, and we welcome these gentlemen to the arena. The time was, and that very recently, that Raleigh could not, or did not, support one daily newspaper; but now we are to have four or five: and if they all succeed, it will be one of the best evidences that could be desired that we are advancing.

We trust, too, the religious papers will soon be revived, for the amount of demoralization incident to war renders moral suasion more important than ever.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF ALAMANCE AND GUILFORD, HELD AT BOON STATION.

Public notice having been given, a large number of the citizens of the counties of Alamance and Guilford assembled at Boon Station, Alamance county, N. C., on the 25th inst., to give utterance to their views and sentiments on the restoration of order and peace.

The meeting was organized by calling Col. Abram Clapp to the Chair. W. R. Albright and Jeremiah Clapp, Esq., were appointed Vice Presidents. Edwin Dixon and G. W. Clapp were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, L. S. Brown, R. L. Mebane, Capt. Joshua Clapp, W. S. Gilmer, Esq., and Col. Michael Albright were appointed by the chair a committee to prepare resolutions and present them for the consideration of the meeting.

After retiring for a short time, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted without dissent:

WHEREAS, The providence of Almighty God, the victorious arms of the Federal Government have crushed out the rebellion in the "Old North State," we, the people of Alamance and Guilford Counties, have this day assembled, after years of oppression and tyranny, to enjoy once more the sacred right of freedom of speech, and to give expression to our unchanged affection for the Federal Union.

Therefore be it Resolved, That as the progress of this rebellion has fully demonstrated the fact that the only hope of the preservation of civil liberty on this continent depends, under God, on the unimpaired existence of the United States Government we rejoice in the re-establishment of its authority over the revolted States.

Resolved, That those Union men who always *have been*, and *now are* Union men—who have never voluntarily afforded aid and comfort to the Confederate Government, who were to the end of its reign of terror, opposed to it, who have been robbed of their sacred inheritance of freedom, who have passed their days under the dread of the prison and the gallows, from the minions of usurped power, welcome the advent of an authority that affords them protection for person and property, the freedom of the press, and of speech.

Resolved, That the true Union men of Alamance and Guilford will give their hearty support to the restored authority of the United States Government, that they will afford its officials every possible co-operation in their just and lawful efforts to suppress lawlessness and violence.

Resolved, That while we would shed no more blood, we demand the punishment of the leaders in this rebellion, and request the authorities to put down all the lurking rebellion that yet keeps the public mind uneasy, and give permanent quiet to our country.

Resolved, That we recommend the call of a State Convention at the earliest possible period at which the safety of the Republic will permit, and in that event, call upon our fellow citizens of the several Counties to unite with us in the choice of undoubted Union men of unswerving integrity, to represent the loyalty of the State in such Convention.

Resolved, That as citizens of a civilized and professedly christian State, we execrate the assassination of President Lincoln as the most atrocious and inhuman murder in the annals of crime, and do denounce the murderers, their abettors and sympathisers, as the enemies of the South, and the act as a foul blot on humanity.

Resolved, That being once basely betrayed by our public servants, we will support no man for any office in our gift, who was a secessionist, or who aided to wrest the guaranties of civil liberty from the people, to crush them with oppressive burdens, or who persistently advocated rebellion and the prosecution of the war to the bitter end of utter poverty and the extinction of civil existence.

Resolved, That we consider the emancipation of the slave to be guaranteed by the United States Government, and that we shall insist on our Convention to blot *at once and forever*, from the Constitution, all right to hold human beings as property.

Resolved, That we thank the Federal authorities for the respect they have had, since among us, for the rights of person and property—for their prompt action in redressing the wrongs of which the people may have had reason to complain, and for disowning the bogus government forced upon the people of North Carolina by the bayonet.

Resolved, That we hold, as citizens who have been loyal to the United States Government, that we have forfeited no right we held before the Rebellion, and that we confidently reassume full enjoyment, so that the "star spangled banner" shall wave over us to assure us of safety, freedom and equality.

After the adoption of the resolutions several gentlemen were called upon to address the meeting. The people were agreeably entertained for several hours by the expressions of unabated devotion to the Union and the preservation of motives for vigilance and patriotism.

It was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Raleigh *Standard* and in the *Progress*.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ABRAM CLAPP, Ch'm'n.

EDWIN DIXON, G. W. CLAPP, } Secretaries.

GREAT UNION DEMONSTRATION AND NATIONAL FLAG RAISING AT NIXONTON, N. C.

At an informal meeting of Union men in Pasquotank county, held at Nixonton, on the 6th of May, 1865, the following committee was appointed to superintend the arrangements for a national flag raising and Union celebration on the 20th of May at that place:

G. D. Pool, C. W. Hollowell, B. F. Keaton, J. C. Banks, Gardiner Sawyer, Richard Brothers, Wm. Pailen, L. D Barnes, W. H. Price, J Wilcox, J. B. Shaw, F. M. Godfrey, J. D. Markham, J. H. Perry, J. J. Grandy, B. Wiggins, J. L. Wood, J. R. Banks.

On invitations; G D. Pool, B. F. Keaton, J. D. Markham.

Pursuant to notice an immense audience of two thousand assembled at Nixonton, Pasquotank county, on the 20th May, 1865, to witness again the raising of the "stars and stripes;" and rejoice at the restoration of the authority of the government.

On motion, G. D. Pool, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair, and J. Fearing and Wm. R. R. Cobb appointed Secretaries.

Upon the organization of the meeting, letters were read from Gen. Palmer, Jno. Pool, Esq., and C. C. Pool, Esq., invited speakers, regretting their inability to be present.

Speeches were then made by Clinton L. Cobb, G. W. Brooks, Capt. Kromer, Capt. Etheridge, and Gen. W. E. Mann, after which the assemblage proceeded to the discussion of the magnificent dinner prepared for the occasion.

Harmony, good feeling and enthusiasm pervaded the entire audience.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, That ancient charter of our liberties, the Bill of Rights, guarantees to the people the right peacably to assemble together and express their sentiments relative to what is best for their future good, and what they believe to be for the interest of the country at large; therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of a speedy return to the protection and support of that Union of which we have for a time been deprived by the ever dangerous, mischievous and now exploded dogma of secession, and we now hail with acclamation and joy a return to peace, and a re-union with that government under which we had so long enjoyed unprecedented prosperity and happiness, and which is the only hope of Republican liberty throughout the world, and to the end that North Carolina may be placed right on the record, we recommend that a Convention of the State be called, on the basis of the House of Commons, at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the assassination of President Lincoln as a great national calamity, and we cannot too strongly express our feeling of condemnation of the manner of his death.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of President Johnson, and hope and believe that he will prove himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him in the present crisis.

Resolved, That to those who have differed with us upon the vital questions involved in the momentous crisis through which we have just passed, and who now evince their desire to renounce their errors and renew their allegiance to the general government, we are willing to extend the right hand of fellowship and full participation in the privileges we enjoy.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Norfolk *Old Dominion*, Raleigh *Standard*, *Progress* and Newbern *Times*, with a request that they publish.

GEORGE D. POOL, President.

J. FEARING, WM. R. COBB, } Secretaries

PUBLIC MEETING.

A large meeting of the people of Rutherford county, having met in the Court House, in Rutherfordton, on Monday the 22d day of May 1865.

On motion of Nathan Scoggins, Col. C. L. Harris was called to the chair, and J. B. Carpenter requested to act as secretary.

The chairman having called upon Gen. Logan, he explained the object of the meeting to be to consider the state of the country, and after the transaction of some arrangements in regard to distribution of supplies for the needy in the county, make arrangements for organization for home protection. Gen. Logan offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, after being supported by speeches by Gen. Logan and T. B. Justice, were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The war lately existing between the Confederate States of America and the United States of America, is believed to be at an end, and whereas, the authority of the United States Government is now over the State of North Carolina, and whereas, we are anxious for peace and quiet to prevail amongst us. Be it therefore,

Resolved 1st, That hereafter we pledge ourselves to act as quiet and peaceable citizens under the Government of the United States of America.

Resolved 2nd, That we request the Federal authorities of the United States to restore to us all our rights and privileges under the constitution as as free people, and that civil Government may be resumed at the earliest praticable day.

On motion of Rev. T. B. Justice, the Raleigh papers are requested to publish the proceeding of this meeting. C. L. HARRIS, Chairman.

J. B CARPENTER, Secretary.

A Big Canard and its Refutation.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 25th publishes a letter purporting to have been written by the late President to Gen. Weitzel at Richmond, in an anonymous communication, as follows:

HEADQR'S. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, April 6, 1865.

Major General Weitzel, Richmond, Va:

It has been intimated to me that the gentlemen who have acted as the Legislature of Virginia, in support of the rebellion, may now desire to assemble at Richmond and take measures to withdraw the Virginia troops and other support from resistance to the General Government. If they attempt it, give them permission and protection, until, if at all, they attempt some action hostile to the United States, in which case you will notify them, give them reasonable time to leave, and at the end of which time arrest any who remain. Allow Judge Campbell to see this, but do not make it public.

—Yours, &c., A. LINCOLN.

The correspondent adds that the letter was handed to General Weitzel by Senator Wilkinson on the morning of the 7th of April. General Weitzel saw the committee, who prepared a call, which he approved for publication. On the 15th he received a telegram from President in Washington to annul the call, as necessity for it had passed.

Senator Wilkinson denies any part in the affair and it is probable that the whole thing is a canard. Senator W. says:

I wish briefly to say that I never saw this letter until I read it this morning in the paper; that I did not hand it or any other communication to General Weitzel; nor was I aware, while in Richmond, that any such letter had been written. It may not be improper to add that I shared the public surprise at the attempt to revive the old Rebel State government of Virginia, and that I heartily endorsed the subsequent action of the Government in revoking the order, calling the so-called Legislature of the State together.

TICKLISH TIMES FOR "NEUTRAL" CLERGY.—The Presbytery of Baltimore, O. S., at its late meeting, adopted loyal and patriotic resolutions on the return of peace to our country, with devout prayers in behalf of the President of the United States, and an exhortation against all harsh language between those who have been in strife. The tone is thoroughly mild and pacific, and the vote was almost unanimous, in a membership of 30 ministers and 21 elders present. But we observe that Rev. Drs. Bullock and Hamner, and Messrs Lefevre and Kaufman, and ruling elder Trippe, were, at their own request, excused from voting, or, in more vernacular phrase—*dodged*. In consequence, a resolution was introduced into the City Council of Baltimore, requesting Gen. Lew. Wallace, commanding the United States troops, that he will remove those persons from the department "as dangerous persons." Thereupon, Dr. Bullock writes to him, in a very Kentuckyish manner, demanding an interview, that he might "purge" himself from false and injurious charges. Gen. Lew. Wallace, whose self possession is imperturbable, answered with the most dignified composure imaginable:

"I will not only appoint a time to see you, but do more: At the time appointed I will have ready a simple and honorable mode by which you may purge yourself, not only to my satisfaction as commander of the department, but also to the satisfaction of your accusers, be they whom they may. I therefore appoint the hour of 12 M., next Monday, and my headquarters as the place for the interview. Lieutenant Colonel John Woolley, provost-marshal of the department, will be present, to administer to you the ordinary oath of allegiance to the government of the United States. After taking and subscribing that oath, your enemies will certainly be appeased. They can hardly require of you a purgation more emphatic and practical."

The other gentlemen also received a military invitation to attend at the same time, and no doubt had an interesting time of it. The *Presbyterian*, from which we learn these particulars, thinks the so-called "neutrals" have a difficult part to act just now, and that "many of them have fallen from great heights to depths from which they will not soon emerge." It also copies the oath which was subscribed by Dr. Bullock, promising ever to bear true faith and loyalty to the government of the United States, to maintain the national sovereignty, and to discourage and discountenance secession, rebellion, and disruption, and hold no unlawful correspondence with any person in the so-called Confederate States. —*N. Y. Independent*.

BOOTH'S BODY AGAIN.—If talking, reading and writing about them effects the ghostly parts of the dead, we may naturally infer that Booth is having troublous times wherever he may be, for we hardly pick up an exchange that does not contain some reference to his grave. The following is the last story:

"For the honor of the country I am glad to say there is no truth in the shocking tale. Booth's body was buried without disfigurement. It was buried in secret and in the night, and no stone marks or ever will mark the spot; but this was the choice of his family. The body was given to them. They had it carried far away to the North, away beyond New York, and there interred, and there to remain until the last day, when the quick and the dead are to be judged.

GOVERNOR VANCE.

A Washington city paper says that on the 20th inst. Governor Vance arrived, in the custody of Lieutenant Spencer Jones, at the War Department. He is described as being dressed in a suit of dark blue coat and vest, coat with a black velvet collar, his vest of the same material; he had a gutta percha watch-chain, but no jewelry. He wore a white linen shirt, with black necktie carelessly arranged, his collar very large, turned down around his neck, and gave him rather an eccentric look; his hair is very long and combed back from his forehead. His face full, his dark eyes set back in their sockets; his small lips protude somewhat, and the lower one being the most prominent, gave him one of the most supreme looks of disgust, mingled with contempt and defiance that can be made by a human face. His whole bearing comports with his looks, and one would suppose from his appearance that he was a mighty monarch passing through a section of his kingdom that he felt very much like disowning on account of its poverty.

It is probable that he will be tried for *treason*, and for the present will go to the Old Capitol.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

A. McLACKLAN,

WITH

JAS. L. STEVENSON & BRO.,

On Middle Street, 2 Doors from Broad,

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING fresh supplies of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, SHOES and BOOTS, Groceries, Flour, &c., in varied assortments, bought in the best markets and at the lowest prices.

Newbern, May 25-1m.

LOST.

A FULL HANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.

May 12-tf

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Raleigh. Office at his residence.

May 22-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as Agents for the PROGRESS in their several localities; and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

VESTAL & JOY, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C.
J. B. WHITAKER Goldsboro', N. C.
T. S. WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C.
S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other Agents will be announced as soon as the Arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send money by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

MILITARY FAME.—While there is no fame so high as that of the military chieftain, and no glory that so dazzles and enthuses the people as military glory; yet there is no other fame—no other glory—that hangs by so brittle a thread. It is more or less the case in all things that success is made the test of merit, but in none so much so as in the conduct of military affairs.—A General may win victory after victory for a series of weeks, or of months, until his fame is as high as the heavens, his praises on every tongue and ringing trumpet-toned throughout the land; but let him meet with a reverse, or with several reverses—let his "luck turn," and down he goes. Every ignoramus in the land can point out his blunders, and show how his defeats might have been avoided and victories obtained instead. The great man of yesterday becomes the small one of to day. His past deeds are forgotten, or attributed to some subordinate; and the populace who just before were wreathing his brow with laurels and bellowing themselves hoarse in loud hurrahs for him, now cry with equal vigor "down with him!"

During the recent war we have seen this illustrated in many instances. Gen. Jos. E. Johnston got the cognomen of "the falling back General," from the fact that he retreated again and again before Sherman's army, in which he showed masterly strategy and consummate skill; yet there was a howl raised against him, and Davis "relieved" him. His subsequent re-instatement came too late. Even the fame of Gen. Sherman was recently overshadowed for a time for causes fresh in the memories of all of us.—McClellan, after succeeding in withdrawing his shattered army from the Peninsula, in which attempt perhaps not one General in a hundred would have succeeded so well, was laid upon the shelf, and the "young Napoleon," as his countrymen delighted to call him while success attended him, shrank suddenly into almost forgetfulness. These are only a few of the many instances that might be cited, illustrating at once the uncertainty of military glory and the fickleness of the populace.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that the downward train on the N. C. Railroad ran off the track on Monday night about two miles beyond the Company Shops, smashing three cars and seriously wounding three white persons and six or eight blacks. It was supposed that one white man and one of the blacks would die.—The white man, whose name we did not learn, had just been married at or near Greensboro'. His body was run through by a splinter. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We are glad to hear that wheat is looking well and bids fair for a large yield. The next few weeks, however, will be the critical period for it, as there is always more or less danger of scab and rust at this stage of its growth. We think there was more wheat seeded last fall than usual. In some sections we know this was the case, as all seed wheat was exempt from being tithed. Many person kept sowing at intervals, up to Christmas, saving thus much from the rapacious claws of Davis and his harpies. Should there be a fair yield of wheat we shall have an abundance of flour.

We would call attention to the notice of the Sunday School concert to take place at the Baptist Church to-night. We have no doubt but that the children will do their best to please all who may attend; and as we learn the receipts are to be applied to the benevolent objects of the School, every one should be willing to aid in this good work. God bless the dear children—we love to encourage them in their efforts to do good. We should do all we can to add to their happiness and enjoyment.

FASTING AND HUMILIATION.—We would again remind our readers that to-morrow, (Thursday) is the day appointed by President Johnson as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer for the great National calamity, the death of President Lincoln. We trust it will be generally observed with due solemnity, for never had a nation greater cause to feel an irreparable loss.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.—The authorities have selected ten special Magistrates for Mecklenburg county, to hold elections, and for other purposes to be defined by orders from Gen. Schofield.—The *Bulletin* says they are old magistrates, appointed before the war. They will have the confidence of the people, and their appointment, being received as evidence of confidence on the part of Government will no doubt have a good effect.

DEW BERRIES, the forerunners of blackberries, have made their appearance in our market. We prefer having dew-berries presented to us to duebills.

CROPS, LABOR &c.—We have taken considerable pains to obtain accurate information on these important subjects, and rejoice that we are able to assure our readers that the prospects are much more favorable than we had supposed. Most of the farm hands in this region still remain at their usual occupation; the corn crops look well, the season is fine; and the prospect now is, that the entire crop will be worked. The loss of labor, occasioned by some leaving home, can be more than supplied by returned Confederate soldiers, who are anxious to obtain work on very reasonable terms.

We hope our farmers will hire these in all cases when they need help. They are more industrious, intelligent, and can do from one-third more to twice as much work as a negro.

The wheat and oat crop, we regret to add, is generally rather poor. No cotton or tobacco planted.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

We learn from a gentleman from Rutherford county that the wheat crop in that section is almost an entire failure, scab and rust having already made their appearance in it. Other products were growing finely.

The Newberne *Times* of the 29th has the following items:

FIRST CLEARANCE.—Schooner Jennie Lind, Ireland, master, cleared from this port with cargo for New York on Saturday. This is the first schooner that has cleared on private account since the port was opened to the public, and our old friend Jones, her energetic owner, is entitled to the premium.

ORIGIN OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEWBERNE.—We have indisputable evidence in our possession of the origin of yellow fever which proved such a scourge to Newberne last year. It did not originate here but was sent by rebel incendiaries. The whole secret will appear in our paper to-morrow.

YANKEE AID.—Application has been made to the military authorities at Charlotte for aid in restoring order in York District, S. C. Only think of it!—South Carolina chivalry calling for Yankee assistance! It is represented that the whole country is in a state of anarchy, no respect whatever being paid to property, and the peaceable citizens being unable to protect themselves.

No PAPER ON FRIDAY.—That ourselves and employees may have an opportunity of properly observing Thursday as a day of Fasting, &c., we shall not issue any *Progress* on Friday morning. Our counting room will be closed at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.

For an Ice Cool Glass of Soda Water go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d141

For a good Cigar go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d141

JEFF. DAVIS' COMPLICITY IN THE ASSASSINATION.—The Washington correspondent of the Rochester *American*, probably gives some contraband information in the following dispatch, but inasmuch as it has been widely circulated already, we publish it now:

The testimony proving the complicity of Jefferson Davis is very full and ample, but cannot yet be given to the public with any completeness of detail. I may properly state, however, that it consists not merely of oral, but also of documentary evidence—letters (of J. D. and to J. D.) sent on from Canada and Richmond, picked up in New York and furnished by the citizens of Washington. I may also state, I suppose, without involving the witness' safety, that a man who has been a member of Jefferson Davis' official family for the past four years has been here from Richmond, and testified before the court in secret session that he has seen a letter from Jefferson Davis to George N. Sanders, advising, as a last resort, the assassination of President Lincoln and the whole Cabinet! General Grant, being in the court room, rose and desired to vouch for the good character and credibility of the witness.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now prepared, as heretofore, to do all kind of

Saddle and Harness Repairing,

in best manner and with promptness, at his Shop, first story under Masonic Hall. Patronage earnestly solicited. May 30-tf

WANTED,

A CHAMBERMAID AT THE YARBORO HOUSE. Must come well recommended as to character and capacity. May 29-3t*

Treasury Department,
SIXTH SPECIAL AGENCY,
Raleigh, N. C., May 25th, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE OF U. S. TREASURY Regulations, issued May 9th, 1865, is hereby published for the benefit of persons desiring to carry on business in Raleigh and vicinity:

"ARTICLE VII.

Persons desiring to keep a supply store at any place within an insurrectionary State, shall make application therefor to the nearest officer of the Treasury Department, which application shall set forth that the applicant is loyal to the government of the United States; and upon filing evidence of such loyalty a license for such Supply Store shall forthwith be granted, and the person to whom the license is given shall be authorized to purchase goods at any other Supply Store within the insurrectionary States, or at such other point in the United States as he may select.

The party receiving such license shall pay therefor the license fee prescribed by the Internal Revenue Law."

All parties engaged or about to engage in business, are respectfully notified to comply with the above regulations.

CHAS. H. WOODS,
Local Special Ag't U. S. Treasury.

Office on second floor corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Street, in the Smith building. May 25-tf

NORTH STATE IRON & BRASS WORKS.

OUR FOUNDRY AND SHOPS ARE NOW OPEN, and we are prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds Mill Castings and Mill Irons, Bridge Bolts, and Castings of all kinds. We will repair Saw Mills and Gum Saws, and anything of the kind in our line.

We keep constantly on hand Cane Mills, Sheet Iron, Band Iron, all sizes, Axes, Shovels, Grindstones, Plows, Points, Bands and Bolts, Old Dominion Nails, &c., &c.

May 23-2w. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

UNION MEETING.

A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD AT NEW Hill, at the house of R. M. Brown, Esq., on Saturday, June 3d, 1865. Some prominent gentlemen are expected to be present and address the meeting. Let our citizens rally for a large assemblage.

May 24 td MANY UNION MEN.
Standard copy.

The North Carolina Times,

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

News, Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Science and Literature,

VESTAL & JOY, Editors and Proprietors.

PUBLISHED AT NEWBERN, N. C.

——:oo:——

THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES WILL FURNISH

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS,

AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT.

It will maintain the Union, oppose Secession, and strive, by argument and persuasion, to encourage that spirit of

LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT

upon which the future Peace and Prosperity of the People must forever depend.

It is hoped that the interest and variety of its contents—its regard for the Business interests of the community—its Financial and Market Reports—and its advocacy of all just and humane enterprises, will commend it to

The Patronage of all Classes of People

—AND MAKE IT—

A WELCOME VISITOR

TO THE

Family Circle, the Counting-Room and the Workshop.

——:oo:——

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES, issued every MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) and is furnished to Subscribers (by Mail or Carrier,) at

TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Particular attention is paid to the prompt and early delivery of the paper to its Patrons in the City, and to the regularity of its transmission to those abroad.

——:oo:——

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

PER SQUARE, OF ONE INCH,

$1 first insertion, 50 cts. each subsequent do.

All advertisements must be paid for at the desk in the Counting-Room previous to insertion.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in

Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods in every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

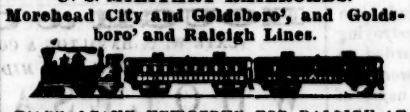
WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞Inquire for the Duplex Elleptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.



CARS LEAVE NEWBERNE FOR RALEIGH AT 11.30 A. M.
For Morehead City at 4.50 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 A. M.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne at 9.20 A. M.
WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.
Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.30 A. M.
May 24-tf J. B. VAN DYNE, Superintendent.

C. M. FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS RE-OPENED AT HIS OLD STAND AND would respectfully inform his former patrons, and the public generally, that he still has on hand a limited stock of

Citizens' Goods.

He expects in a few weeks to receive a rich and varied assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and will be happy to supply his old customers upon liberal terms.

Orders from a distance will be filled with dispatch and entire satisfaction guaranteed. May 20-tf

POALK & WEST,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 54, Pollock Street,

Newbern, N. C.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

May 25-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Hillsboro' Street.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN,
May 12-tf Proprietors.

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND Butter at the Store formerly occupied by Jas. McKimmon, near the head of Fayetteville street. May 16-tf

AGREEMENT

In Relation to the Introduction of Goods and Supplies.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 9TH SECTION OF THE Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, in such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons authority to sell such monthly amounts as they shall desire authority to sell at the respective posts.

Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts, to be disposed of as above; provided, the Co-mmanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same.

All parties who commence business after the publication of this agreement, must file an oath of loyalty with the Supervising Special Agent.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Maj. Gen'l Commanding.
D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Agent, Treas. Department.

Office U. S. Purchasing Agent,
BEAUFORT, N. C., May 8, 1865.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina, would request all persons having permits previous to this date, to call at his office located in Newbern, in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Beaufort, at the office of C. T. Blakeslee, Ass't Sp'l Agent Treas. Dept., and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

PETER LAWSON,
May 25-tf Purchasing Agent.

MURRAY & NEPHEW,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,

62 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.

All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.

N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.
May 15-tf

NEWBERN COTTON GIN COMPANY.

POLLOCK STREET,

(FIRST DOOR FROM EAST FRONT STREET.)

This Company have at great expense erected suitable Buildings and Machinery for Ginning Cotton by Steam Power, and are prepared to Gin and Press Cotton on favorable terms, and solicits the patronage of the Cotton Growers of this vicinity.

Apply to LELAND, BIGLOW & CO., Agents.
May 15-3m

Barham's Hotel,

GOLDSBORO', N., C.,

South and Opposite the Court House Square,

BOARD CAN BE HAD BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

HIS LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE BUSINESS, and his purpose to use his best efforts to provide for the comfort of his guests, he feels assured will entitle him to public patronage. May 19-1m

S. BLAGGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN ALL KINDS OF

SUTLER'S GOODS,
GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS,

☞BRICK STORE,☜

CRAVEN ST., NEWBERN, N. C.

May 18-1m.

I. BLUMENTHAL,

(Late Q. M. Agent U. S. Military Railroads, Military Div. Miss.)

COOL SODA FOUNTAIN AND CONFECTIONERY.

ALSO,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Six doors South of Capitol on Fayetteville Street, at Heartt & Iredell's old stand.

May 16-1m

HOUGH & CO.,

LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY AND FURNITURE.

May 15-1m

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interest in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C. April 30

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

Apr 11-tf

MRS. FENTRESS'

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

NO. FIFTEEN, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH OR without Lodging. May 12-tf

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL IS WANTed, for whose services good wages will be paid. A competent woman can find a good home by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
May 22-tf

HOUSE WANTED.

ANY ONE HAVING A SMALL HOUSE FOR Rent, will consult his interest by making the fact known at the PROGRESS OFFICE. The highest rent will be paid. May 30-1w

1865. **Counting-House** 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
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MAR.				1	2	3	4
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	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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JULY							1
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30	31		
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OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV				1	2	3	4
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	26	27	28	29	30		
DEC'R						1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

CUTTER & FRENCH.

(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Butter, Cheese, West India Goods, Spices,

ARMY, NAVY AND SUTLER GOODS,

VEGETABLES,

Green and Dried Fruit,

TIN WARE AND STOVES,

rockery and Glass Ware,

Confectionery of all Kinds,

Yankee Notions,

OFFICERS AN CITIZENS' CLOTHING, MILITARY BADGES, TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS

In fact everything required by Soldiers and Citizens.
W. B. CUTTER. C. FRENCH.
May 15-tf
Standard copy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Pollock Street, one door West of East Front Street,

Newbern, N. C.

Respectfully announce that they offer for sale at their Store a choice and well selected Stock of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
FORAGE, &c.,

Which they will sell, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

In qualities and at prices that cannot fail to suit the buyer.

We will also sell bills of Exchange on New York, or Boston, in sums to suit.

Give us a call and we will satisfy any reasonable man that this is the place to buy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.
May 15-3m

NEW GRIST MILL.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

HAVE ADDED TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENT A NEW

Steam Grist Mill,

In which they will grind Corn in large or small quantities, and furnish an excellent article of

MEAL.

We are also prepared to purchase CORN in any quantity that may be offered

NICE SWEET CORN MEAL,

Cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else in North Carolina.

☞GIVE US A CALL!☜

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO,
May 15-3m Newbern, N. C.

H. J. MENNINGER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

(The old stand of J. Gooding and I. Disosway,)
May 15-1m.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

The Rolesville Meeting--Colonel Granger's Speech.

We were not able to give yesterday, as we presumed, a synopsis of the speeches delivered at Rolesville on Saturday, but we are glad to be able to lay the remarks of Col. Granger, as written out by that gentleman, before our readers to-day:

Col. Granger's speech, delivered at Rolesville on Saturday, the 27th instant.

Colonel G. F. Granger, Post Commandant of Raleigh, was called for. He arose with the intention of giving way to his friend Capt. Fritts, but Capt. Fritts preferred to follow the Colonel, stating that he presumed the Colonel was accustomed to public speaking.—Col. G. then arose and said, Mr. Chairman, fellow-citizens, fellow-countrymen. I am very much gratified to see so many of the citizens of this section here to-day, and to have the pleasure of addressing a few friendly words to you. I did not come here prepared to make a speech; it is something I never did in my life, my friend Capt. Fritts to the contrary, notwithstanding. I was foolish enough to deliver a *written address* at Raleigh a few days since, but this will be my first attempt at extemporaneous speaking.

I have been an officer in the United States army during the entire war. I have done all in my power to crush the rebellion. I have risked my life, shed my blood, not because I hated the South, or her people, but because I thought it my duty to my country to do all in my power to preserve it from dismemberment and consequent destruction. I presume that two years ago it would not have been safe for me to have appeared here. My life would not have been worth the snap of your finger. To-day I can speak before you and we can talk of peace and union beneath the ample folds and plenary protection of the old Stars and Stripes, to which Mr. Pennington has so eloquently and beautifully alluded, and which the Southern heart could never entirely forget to venerate. I have heard, I know not how many Southerners say, "we never should have torn down the old flag." That flag is now honored and respected throughout the whole world, and will henceforth extend its protection over the South as well as the North.

The people of the South have been deceived into secession by such men as John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and many other politicians of more recent date. I do not think there are many original secessionists in the old North State. Secession and State rights are the most absurd doctrines in the world.—No union of States could hold together with such principles for the basis of their union. I have heard it said by intelligent Southerners, that if they had succeeded, the first acts to have been performed, would have been the eradication of the very doctrines upon which the Southern States were carried out of the Union. No country formed as ours and recognizing the doctrine of State rights could ever have much national money credit. I remember an argument once used by John M. Botts, to show the perfect absurdity of these doctrines. Said he, the party who urge secession and claim the right, also advocate the purchase of Cuba for $200,000,000. We will suppose that secession is right, the South successful, and Cuba purchased; the day after the purchase, Cuba, in the exercise of her rights, secedes, and the South is minus the $200,000,000.

South-Carolina was the hot-bed of secession and Charleston its cradle. South Carolina has been desolated and Charleston laid in ruins. I served upon Morris Island nearly a year, and witnessed the demolition of Fort Sumter and the partial destruction of Charleston. It is right that it should have been destroyed, and I hope that the State of South Carolina, that has, by her constant uneasiness and agitation, nearly ruined our beloved land, will be divided between North Carolina and Georgia, her star struck from our banner, her record consigned to oblivion, and her name forever blotted from the bright roll of our glorious Union of States. I hope our Government will never allow the city of Charleston to be rebuilt. In speaking of Charleston I am reminded of a story I once heard relative to that place. It is said that some years since a man who died in Charleston found his way to Heaven. St. Peter met him at the gates and asked him where he was from; said he, "I am from Charleston." St. Peter said "you must be mistaken, there is no such place as Charleston." The man insisted that there was, and pointed it out to St. Peter upon the map "Well," said St. Peter, "you are right, there is indeed such a place; but you are the *first one* who has appeared here from there."

I have been frequently told in the South that instead of waging war against the South, the United States Government should have dealt entirely in persuasion. This calls to my mind an instance that once occurred in the neighborhood where I used to live, which I think somewhat applicable. A man was quietly and peaceably walking by a gentleman's house one day with a pitchfork on his shoulder, when a ferocious dog rushed out upon him and bit him; the man turned upon the dog, and running his pitchfork through him, killed him, whereupon the owner came out and passionately demanded why the dog was killed. The man offered the attack of the dog as an excuse. "But," said the owner, "why did not you persuade the dog to let you alone?" "I did," said the man, "and when persuasion failed I resorted to force." "Well," said the owner, "there was no need of killing the dog; why did you not go at him with the other end of your pitchfork?" "Why did'nt he come at me with his other end?" said the man. We tried persuasion as long as possible, but was of any avail, but after the first gun was fired in South Carolina, the force of persuation was at an end. Mr. Pennington observed that Gov. Vance in one of his speeches said he would fight until hell froze over, and then fight it out on the ice. That is the coolest remark about so hot a place I have heard for some time. I think Gov. Vance will find that locality a very poor ice house. There has been a great deal of talk about the last ditch, in which it was supposed the last grand contest of the rebellion would be fought. The precise locality of that ditch is a matter of uncertainty; it is evident what Gov. Vance's idea was relative to it; but I hardly think that many of the Confederate army would have followed Vance and Davis to that place.

I wish to say a few words to you relative to the negro as a free laborer. The negro will remain here among you, and you will employ him. It is all gammon to talk about colonizing the negro, the Government will never do it; the South would never consent to it; the South must have labor, and the negro must furnish that labor in the South. White labor will not succeed on the cotton, cane, and rice plantations. The white man cannot compete with the negro as a laborer in the cotton States. It is nonsense to talk about the negro disappearing from the country as the Indian has; the negro is too prolific and useful for that. Many say the negro is not capable of taking care of himself—not comparing the negro with an animal, neither is a horse. You must assist him in taking care of himself until he is able to go alone; your interests demand it and you will do it. The shrewd men who treat the negro kindly and offer him employment will in ten years constitute the wealthy class in the South. Many of our ablest Northern statesmen are in favor of immediately allowing the negro the full right of suffrage. I think at present this would be unwise; the great mass of negroes are not yet fitted to exercise that right intelligently, they should have a preparatory course of instruction. I would dispose of that question in this way: I would have a bureau of Negro affairs to correspond with the bureau of Indian affairs. I would have each slave State constitute one or more districts; in each I would allow the negro to elect a delegate to the State Legislature. I would also allow all the negroes in the country to elect a delegate to Congress who should stand on the same footing as the delegates from the territories. That would do for the present, the future will take care of itself, if the negro is allowed the full right of suffrage at once, the negro vote will be controlled by the former owners of those who have been slaves. This would be giving them too much power.

I have no doubt but that the negroes will make quiet and valuable citizens, and that free labor in the South will bring the land owner ampler profits, better the condition of the negro, develope the resources of the country, and render brighter our national countenance.

I have been told that the poor whites of the South are a worthless class of people, and in the same breath of the gallant deeds of the Confederate army. Yet I know that the Confederate army was made up in a great measure of the non-slave holding whites of the South. If the poor whites are ignorant it is because they have never been able to acquire an education. The extinction of slavery will elevate that class of people.

I have frequently been asked if I do not admire the pluck of the Southern army. I do, indeed, but the question always reminds me of a little joke: A man once owned a furious bull which he placed in a field through which run a railroad; the bull saw the locomotive come thundering through his field, and considered his territory unlawfully invaded and his rights trampled upon, so he rushed headlong against the "iron horse," and was destroyed. The owner looking on with wonder not unmingled with admiration, was heard to say, "Bull, I admire your pluck, but damn your discretion." There is no ill feeling between the two armies. The first shaking of hands will be between the men who met each other on the battle field, and who respect each other for courage and endurance.

The war has developed the energies and resources of both sections of our country, and taught us what a powerful nation we are. As a united people a brilliant and successful future lies before us. Then let us, after so much suffering and bloodshed, become a united, as we shall be a happy and prosperous nation.

Col. Granger, after thanking the audience for their attention, stated that he understood that the people of Rolesville desired to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government, but were unable to go to Raleigh, and that in a few days he would make such arrangements as would enable them to take it there.

FROM MISSOURI—HORRIBLE ATROCITIES—OUTLAWS AT WORK—THE TOWN OF HOLDEN SET ON FIRE—WHOLESALE MURDER.

Warrenburg, (Mo.) Cor. St. Louis News.

On Thursday last, (May 7), Capt. Arnold, with an escort of eight men, started for Lexington; when in the neighborhood of the mounds, about twenty bushwhackers gave them chase. In the run for life James Farnell's horse fell, and the pursuers came up and riddled his head with balls. The remainder escaped and arrived at Lexington in safety. Upon the receipt of this telligence, Lieut. Chester went with a scout of thirty men in Lafayette County, and returned by the Columbus road. On the route he killed three bushwhackers, and it is reported, burned one house.

On Saturday night the 6th inst., a party of about twenty bushwhackers entered the town of Holden, when a fight ensued between them and the citizens, resulting in the wounding of Henry Rose. In return for the leaden compliment he wounded a bushwhacker and they held him on his horse as the left. It seems that between one and two hundred of these outlaws crossed Big Creek, taking one Benjamin Mann prisoner. They are supposed to be those who brought him to their camp on Saturday night and cut his throat. Part of these men visited Holden the same night, while the remainder, something over one hundred captured Kingsville and murdered or wounded every male citizen that fell into their hands, with the exception of two who were relatives of theirs.

The killed are W. H. Duncan, (a son of Capt. Duncan,) David Givens, James Paul, Abner Ryan, —— Burris, two Irish railroad hands and one negro. The wounded are Capt. Duncan, S. Duncan and Wm. Johnston. These fiends then robbed the place and set fire to it, destroying five buildings. The road is to be guarded to prevent any further interruption of the works.

On Monday evening a man by the name of Starr, from Ohio, who had been out west of this place looking for land, was returning on foot, and when within three miles of this place, was met by two men, shot and robbed.

On the same evening two men near Kingsville were killed, one by the name of Alexander, the other his son-in-law, both Southern men. Thus, you see, our troubles are fairly inaugurated. Part of the bushwhackers were known, having resided here before the war, and they have been in the brush the last four years. I think it might be well enough to offer the same amnesty to Rebels in arms in this State that has been offered in Kentucky.

VICTOR HUGO ON MR. LINCOLN.—Victor Hugo, the expatriated French novelist, recently wrote a letter to the United States minister at London, referring particularly to the assassination of our late President. The following is an extract from it:

"The thunderbolt which has broken on Washington has shattered the world. Darknesses of this kind occur in history. After the dawn, the night. But the American people is a colossus of bronze. Traitors can scratch it, but they know not how to destroy it. If liberty should fall in America, there would be a shipwreck in humanity. Frightful Deluge."

THE BUCCANEERING EXPEDITION.--As a measure of warning to foreigners intending to "emigrate" to Mexico, under the promise of grants of land, etc., from President Juares, the agents of Maximilian publish an imperial decree, made in July, 1864, which declares that all contracts made by Juares after his departure from the Capital were void, and that all that he might thereafter make would be void, and not only that, but the persons entering into them would be liable to punishment. The pronunciamento is republished because it has come to the knowledge of the Emperor that settlements are proposed to be made on the Pacific coast under contracts made with Juares. "Emigrants" will, therefore, take notice that to get possession of the promised land they must not only go to Mexico, but fight for their heritage.

THE MOST NATURAL THING IN THE WORLD.—It is reported from Havana that the blockade runners, whose occupation is gone, are to be turned into the slave trade, and for that purpose are refitting and repainting at that port. For vessels which were consecrated to the late organized piracy known as the Confederacy, this is altogether an appropriate use and ending. The business of feeding slavery with victims, and with munitions of war for self preservation, is one and the same. Meanwhile, the nation which abolished the slave-trade, and has been most strenuous since in suppressing the remains of it, has involved itself by criminal aid of the rebellion in the contradiction of fostering this inhuman traffic. It will be a significant spectacle—of political economy and consistency—when a British cruiser on the coast of Africa shall ever haul a Clyde-built blockade-runner, freighted with kidnapped Africans.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col G F Granger, commanding 3d Brig 2d Div 10th A C, Post Commander.
Lt H S Sanford, 115th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant.
Capt S C F Smith, 9th Me Vols, A A I Gen.
Major George B. Dyer, 9th Me. Vols, Pro Marshal.
Lt Wm K Norton, 6th N H Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Lt George S Dailey, 9th Maine Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Me Vols, A A Q M.
Capt Geo C Almy, C S.
Surgeon Jno Knowlson, 169th N Y Vols, Chief Med Officer.
Capt E R Mosher, 169th N Y Vols. A D C.
Lt Ed Vanderzee, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 115TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

N J Johnson, Lt Col Commanding.
H L Walrath, Major.
Nicholas De Graf, Act Adjutant.
Martin DeMartin, Qr Master.
Lieut A C Slocum, Commanding Co A.
Lieut A Collier, do do B.
Lieut C L Clark, do do C.
Capt Wm H Shaw, do do E.
Capt E B Savage, do do G.
Lieut M McIntosh, do do I.
Lieut J M Hill, do do K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Hay, Qr Master.
Otis P Rice, As Surgeon.
Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A.
Capt L F McKenney, do do B.
" Geo W Brown, do do C.
" Benj J Hill, do do D.
" J C Beal, do do E.
Lieut W F Denning, do do F.
" S A Doten, do do G.
" A R Chase, do do H.
Capt Geo S Colbath, do do I.
Capt S S Mann, do do K.

OFFICERS 4TH N. H. VOLS.

Lt. Col. P. W. Parker, Commanding.
" Geo W Huckins, A R Q M.
1st Lt Alfred Marland, Acting Adjutant.
" Joseph Wingate, commanding Co. A.
" Leonard A Gay, do do B.
Capt Louis McD Hussey, do do C.
1st Lt Sam'l H Prescott, do do D.
Capt Wm T Barker, do do E.
" Clarence L. Chapman, do do F.
2d Lt Patrick Dowd, do do G.
1st Lt Edwin Whitford, do do H.
Capt Geo F Quimby, do do I.
" Geo W Huckins, do do K.

OFFICERS 13TH IND. VOLS.

J H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
Saxer Ryan, Lt and Adjutant.
A H Baily, Lt and R Q M
N A Chamberlain, Ass't Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding co A.
C Cary, 1st Lt.
M Genser, 2d Lt.
Wm B Lowe, Capt commanding co B.
J H Kinnear, 1st Lt.
R H Jones, 2d Lt.
T Riedle, Capt commanding co C.
S Morrison, 1st Lt.
A O Mitchell, 2d Lt.
E J Graham, Capt commanding co D.
T C Gurley, 1st Lt.
J H Sherrow, 2d Lt.
W T Stepp, Capt commanding co E.
J C Boyd, 1st Lt.
Wm A Ketcham, 2d Lt.
Companies F, G, H, I and K are commanded by officers whose names have been mentioned.

OFFICERS OF 169TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J A Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlson, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques, commanding co A.
Lieut J B Foot, commanding co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding co C.
Lieut B McGuire, commanding co D.
Capt H Mulhall, comd'g co E.
Capt E E Smith, comd'g co F.
Lieut E Van Santword, comd'g co G.
Lieut C G Francisco, comd'g co H.
Capt J H Dunn, comd'g co I.
Lieut J H Straight, comd'g co K.

HOUGH & CO.,

(LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,)

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY
& FURNITURE,

Have just received, per Steamer ELLEN S. TERRY, a well-selected Stock of

SUGARS, MOLASSES,
TOBACCOES & SNUFF,
SALT, TEA, COFFEE,
HAMS, BACON,
CROCKERY, PAILS,
BROOMS, WOODEN WARE,
FLOUR, CRACKERS,
CAKES, BASKETS,
FURNITURE of every description,
LOOKING-GLASSES, PAINTS,
AND OIL, KEROSENE OIL,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Canned Meats,

Fruits and Vegetables,

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS

AND A FINE SELECTED STOCK OF

Yankee Notions.

We have established ourselves permanently in business, in this city, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants of North Carolina, assuring them that in price and quality we can satisfy the most particular.

HOUGH & CO.,
May 30-3w New Berne, N. C.

SORGHUM,
AT RETAIL,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,
FOR $1,50 PER GALLON.
—ALSO—
SALT AND NAILS.
May 29-d3t* WM. WHITE.

JOHN JACOB TYLER.

ANY PERSON KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS of the above named Tyler, formerly of Louisville, Ky., late of Johnston's army, 1st Missouri Battery, 1st Missouri Brigade, French's Division, Stewart's Corps, will confer a favor on both parties by informing the undersigned. WILLIAM E. ANDERSON.
May 29-3t*

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Office Provost Marshal,
Post of Raleigh, N. C., May 30th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

NO SUTLER, PURVEYOR OR CITIZEN WILL sell to any person Spirituous or Malt Liquors. Any disobedience of this order will result in the imprisonment of the guilty party, and the confiscation of all his goods.

GEO. B. DYER,
Maj. 9th Me. Vols. and Provost Marshal.
May 30-3t

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM HEADQUARTERS Military Division of the James are published for the information and guidance of all in the Department of North Carolina, which now forms part of that Military Division.

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., April 20, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

I. Clerks of courts of records in Richmond and Petersburg will be permitted to resume their functions on taking the oath of allegiance.

II. All attorneys, counsellors, advocates and proctors, and others licensed to practice a particular profession, trade or business; the presidents, directors and officers of all corporations, and all persons availing themselves of the benefit of General Order No. 2, in regard to trade, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Any person in the above mentioned cities, who, without taking the oath, shall, after the first of May next, attempt to practice any licensed profession, or engage in any licensed trade or business, or shall exercise the functions of a president, director, or officer of any corporation, will be arrested. The foregoing provisions will be enforced in other parts of the State as early as practicable.

III. All persons making claims for restoration of private property, before a Provost Martial, or any other military officer, court, or commission, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and until the claimant takes the prescribed oath, his claim will neither be granted nor considered.

IV. All officers of customs in this Military Division are requested to give no clearances or permits to ship or land goods or other articles of trade, to any person or for the benefit of any person who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

V. No marriage license will be issued until the parties desiring to be married take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and no clergyman, magistrate, or other person authorized by State laws to perform the marriage ceremony, will officiate in such capacity until he himself and the parties contracting matrimony have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance.

VI. Any person acting in violation of these orders will be arrested, and a full account of the case reported to these Headquarters.

By order of Major General HALLECK:
J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICIAL:
FRED'K ANDERSON,
Lt. & Act. Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICE PROV. MARSHAL,
Post of Raleigh, N. C., May 22nd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No 2.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL ORDER NO. 52, dated Headquarters Department, N. C., Army of the Ohio, Raleigh N. C. May 15th 1865. All parties who practice their professions or engaged in any business will immediately report to this office and take the prescribed oath of allegiance. All failing to comply with this order will be arrested and reported to Headquarters of this Department.

By order of
GEO. B. DYER,
Maj. & Provost Marshal.
May 23-1w.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL HAS THE GREAT satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 30-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

(D. C. Murrays' old Stand.)

HAVING OBTAINED THE PROPER PERMIT TO sell the articles, enumerated below, we would respectfully ask consignments from Farmers and others who have such articles to dispose of:

Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Long Forage, Bran, Ship Stuff, Tallow, Wax, Candles, Soap, Fish, Lambs, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, and Vegetables of all kinds.

—REFERS TO—

President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
President and Superintendent North Carolina Railroad Company.
John Sloan, Greensboro', N C
L S Williams, Charlotte, N C
S Frankfort, Salisbury, N C
Tilghman & Cooke, Weldon, N C
E A Williams, President Exchange Bank, Clarksville, Virginia
E A Rawlins, Woodsworth, Virginia
RALEIGH, N C, May 16th, 1865. tf

CALL AT KINSEY'S STORE AND BUY

FAMILY FLOUR,	HOOP SKIRTS,
BACON HAMS,	LADIES' GAITERS,
CANNED FRUIT,	MISSES' SHOES,
BUTTER,	LADIES' HOSE,
CHEESE,	HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUGAR,	LINEN,
CANDY,	SPOOL COTTON,
RAISINS,	THREAD,
FIGS,	COMBS,
CRACKERS,	PINS,
CANDLES,	NEEDLES,
SOAP,	HATS, CAPS,
TOBACCO,	BUTTONS,
CIGARS,	PENCILS,
SHOEBLACKING,	STATIONERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,	&C., &C.

A general variety on hand at corner of Fayetteville and Market Square. J. KINSLY.
May 24-1w.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., April 29th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

TO REMOVE A DOUBT WHICH SEEMS TO EXIST in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former owners of the freedmen to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters, and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages, or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or Military Camps.—They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 30-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS CORPS, and two Brigades of Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. Terry, with his Corps, and one Brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the Coast Districts as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a disgreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small Company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the Companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime and arrest criminals, as far as practicable, within their county, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military Post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crimes and the names of witnesses, must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 30-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.

I. HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE IN the State of North Carolina, in articles not contraband of war, will be restricted only by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The following articles are contraband of war, to-wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

All military restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

II. Hereafter no military tax will be imposed upon citizens for passes or permits of any kind, nor for any other reason whatever, and all orders from whatever source authorising such taxes are hereby revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.
May 30-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE PUBLISHED FOR the government of Freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

I. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as those giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The parent's or guardian's authority and obligations take the place of those of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relatives capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents, and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter; nor may the able bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children, or young brothers and sisters to be supported by others.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, unless they work.

VI. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

VII. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

VIII. All officers of the Army, and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to correct any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

IX. Each District commander will appoint a superintendent of freedmen, (a commissioned officer,) with such number of assistants (officers and non-commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his District, who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, subsistence, &c.

X. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their District commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 30-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.

Gratuitous issues of rations to citizens will cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used for his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General Schofield,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 30-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

UNION MEETING IN CRABTREE DISTRICT.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS of the Union at Wiley Lynn's on Thursday, June 1st, 1865, and all loyal men of the county are invited to attend. Several prominent gentlemen are expected to be present to address the meeting.

Rally for the old flag and the Union of our fathers.
May 26-3d MANY UNION MEN.